BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	30 00
" 6 months	60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865 NO. 110.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From the Trans-Mississippi, Charleston, &c.

AUGUSTA, March 18.—The Mobile "Advertiser and Register" has reliable information that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops armed, equipped and organized, under their masters, and operating in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The muster rolls of that department contain over one hundred thousand names, and eighty thousand effective men are in the service. The journals announcing this fact ask why they are not used to some purpose where they are needed.

The small pox prevails at Mobile. The exchanged prisoners brought it with them. Sanitary measures have kept it limited in its ravages.

The Yankees in Charleston send out daily foraging parties to devastate the plantations on the Santee.—All able-bodied negroes are being dragged from their homes to fill the Yankee ranks.

The Carolina railroad is operating to within five miles of Summerville, twenty-five miles from Charleston.

Dr. A. G. Mackey and another person have been appointed by the Yankees Street Inspectors of Charleston. The Editors of the "Courier" call Dr. Mackey an old and well-tried citizen.

Sanitary improvements are progressing in East Bay, Broad and Church streets. The Yankees are fearful of the advent of the sickly season, and are purifying to be prepared for it.

On the night of the 10th March a fire destroyed a whole block, in which was situated the warehouse of John Fraser & Co.

The roads to Charleston are lined with people, whites and blacks, going to Charleston on foot to trade and for protection.

Foster has commenced treating ladies brutally and outrageously in his raids from Charleston.

The cotton fleet that left Tybee on the 3d, consisting of 18 vessels, is supposed to have been lost in the storm which prevailed off Hatteras two weeks since.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 20.—A card from Senator Hunter, published this morning, contradicts the report that he was in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union. He says perhaps there is no person in the Confederacy to whose feelings and intentions such an event would be more repugnant than to his. He has always contended that we ought to maintain the struggle for independence so long as there is hope for success. The General-in-Chief and the President of the Confederate States, as the highest military authorities, are best able to understand our resources and prospect. Whilst they have hope in the contest, it seems to me that we should do all in our power to strengthen their hands; but after all it is in a sense of justice to their views that the hearts of our people should be confirmed, and it is to the Chief Ruler of the Universe that they should look for aid in the mighty struggle in which they are engaged.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, March 20.—Northern papers of the 17th received.

A dispatch to Grant from Sherman, dated Fayetteville, 12th, says his army is in fine health and spirits. He had met with no serious opposition.

Sheridan reports that on Monday last a portion of his cavalry was engaged between Hanover Junction and Richmond while the main body was pushing on towards the White House.

The London "Times" says the fact that the new Minister is accredited to the United States will dispel the wild fancy that England and France contemplated a sort of underhand recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the 4th of March by acknowledging Lincoln as President only of those States which had taken part in his election.

Ex-Senator Foote has reiterated his denunciations of the Confederacy in a letter published in London.

The ram *Olinde* was still in the port of Ferole.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 19.—The situation here is unchanged. No movements to report. Weather fine and roads rapidly improving.

HOUSEHOLD MEASURES.—As all families are not provided with scales or weights, referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, Dr. Brown, subjoins to his paper a list, as follows:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.
Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.
White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.
Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.
Eggs, average size, 10 are 1 pound.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Sixteen tablespoonsful are half a pint.
Eight tablespoonsful are one gill.
Four tablespoonsful are half a gill.
A common sized tumbler holds half a pint.
A common sized wine glass holds half a gill.

A planter friend in Baldwin county informs the Millidgeville *Recorder* that garlic boiled with corn and fed to hogs will cure and prevent cholera. We suggest to our pork producing friends a fair trial, and request that they report their experiment to the public.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's Grandfather, on the 8th instant, by Rev. T G Lowe, MR. FREDERICK S. PIERCE to MISS PATTIE ARRINGTON, all of Halifax county.

DIED,

In this City on the 16th inst, of Typhoid Pneumonia, MR. J. O. MULLINS, aged about 46 years.

[Written for the Magnolia Weekly.]

MAUD ADAIR!

BY HOSPITAS.

Would that I had loved the never,
False as fair!
Would our hands our ties could sever,
Maud Adair!

Take thy beauty's fatal lotion
From my lip!
Never more its mad'ning potion
Would I sip!

Turn thine eyes deceitful splendor,
Not on me!
Mine have now no glamour tender
Left for thee!

In the distant Past, still yearning,
All alone!
Stands a figure coldly turning
Into stone.

Once it glowed with life supernal,
And I thought,
With fadeless radiance and eternal
Pulse fraught.

And I called it "Hope Forever,"
Maud Adair!—
Back I give it to the giver—
"Gaunt Dispair."

In the world's impulsive gushing,
Gods I've throned,
At whose footstools millions rushing,
Lay them prone!

RICHMOND, February 25, 1865.

A SOLDIER'S REMARK.—A lady dressed in as luxurious fabrics as ever flattered from a fairy form "before war's deadly blast was blown," with a sweeping trail behind her on the ground, of indefinite length, turned the corner at the wayside hospital yesterday, and as she turned she cast a glance of anxious solicitude back to see if the aforesaid trail was O. K. A crippled soldier, sitting at the corner enjoying the sun, noticed the movement and the look, and with the view of reassuring the lady, exclaimed: "It's all right, madame—the rest of it is coming down the street and will be along shortly! You can sail on—the dress is all settin'." It is useless to say that the lady did sail on like a three decker before a full breeze.

It is the mountain that first reflects the morning's red wing; the mountains that glow with the sandals of departing day. On them the law was given mid thunder and cloud; on them the Sermon was uttered mid sunshine and peace; all day they are covered with grandeur, and "visited all night by troops of stares." From their white distant flow the threads of great rivers; they lift old Winter upon their shoulders, and June lies asleep at their feet.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 7

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not fifty Home guards in any one county, that each member to fifty shall be incorporated in to a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their compensation shall be undiminished.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner consolidate two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act, entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged: *Provided*, it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind destroyed are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wythville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEPARTMENT are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same. W. E. PEIROS,
March 6-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together of a

LARGE HOUSE

45 x 46 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement p lan. Together with

18 pair Blinds—primed;
11 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with sashes.
7 Window frames—without rollers.
14 Door Sash—Glazed—Utica, 10 x 12.
6 Fronts pieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, two building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish; two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two sets Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Saposa, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N C.

March 15-d8t TARPLEY & YARBROUGH.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13-d5 Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 31-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtmess of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 8-d6t Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar8-d1t w1t ST. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-doaw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.

Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH,

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2 tf

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending it to the office or to his office for our use.

CENTRE HOUSE CALENDAR.

1865 — 1865

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUGT			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCTR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DECR						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GUILICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj J D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES E THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. A W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office CHIEF ENGINEER and SUPT.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as far as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20. RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter insert a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and UNLESS PROMPTLY answered the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark, and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons writing for papers by mail should give the present office, county and State to which they are to be sent, and be particular to name the Post Office to which delivery is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements one square, or eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $3 00 for every insertion.

Responding Nobly.

We are gratified to see that the people of our State are responding nobly to the call of Governor Vance for contributions for the support of our armies. Meetings are being held in all portions of the State not within the Yankee lines, and liberal donations made.

North Carolina has done her duty in sending men to the field, and she will not be outdone by any other State in supporting the men in the field. Her soldiers are doing their duty, and her people are doing theirs.

The News.

We received some Richmond papers Sunday night, but of an older date than those received Friday night. By some means a Petersburg Express of the 15th got through, accompanied by one of the 8th. The *Express* has the following:

P. S. Since writing the above we have received Richmond papers to the 17th; but find little of interest in them.

FROM THE FRONT.

Nothing occured to mar the quiet at the front yesterday, save the furious blasts that swept during the day, over the heads of the men in the trenches. The enemy shows no disposition to advance on our right. On the contrary, reports reach us that Grant is transferring troops to the North side of the James. If he is not feinting, he may make his true movement immediately upon the capital. He is dodging hither and thither, and no one knows where the attack will be made except himself and General Lee. Sherman having failed to come in time, Grant may move northward to effect a junction with Sheridan. That he has recently sent troops across the James, seems to admit of little doubt, and parties from the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, say he has also withdrawn men from that quarter.

RETICENCE.—It is the request of our military authorities that we give no publicity to military operations at present going on. In deference to this request we shall be silent. Had we been notified that such was their wish we should not have published the articles we did in our yesterday and Saturday's issues. Our readers must not blame us.

Through the enterprise of the Southern Express Company, says the *Daily South Carolina*, letters may be sent to Columbia and Augusta, Tuesdays and Fridays. Letters for the Greenville road, go by way of Shelby; for the Spartanburg road, by way of Cherryville. Communications from Edgefield, sent to Ninety-Six on the Greenville road, will be forwarded three times a week.

The Richmond Enquirer says that there is gold enough in the vaults of the Richmond banks to purchase twelve months' supplies, and uses plain language in commenting upon the fact, that these institutions are not only shaving their own notes, but permitting the specie to go North.

We were pleased to see Senator Graham upon our streets yesterday. He seemed to be in good condition, physically.

A NEIGHBORLY ACT.—The *Confederate* of yesterday has the following. If true, it was nobly done, and the name of the hero ought to be known:

A widow woman residing in the county of Robeson, a few nights ago received under her roof, a Confederate soldier and lodged him for the night. On the same night a set of thieves conceived the design to rob the old lady's dwelling, and proceeded to put their design into execution. Her house was broken open and entered, but instead of the plunder they found the true-hearted Confederate, who put two of them to death, mortally wounded a third, and left the fourth to escape with a slight wound. On examination in the morning the three robbers turned out to be three of her neighbors.

Will some one give us the name of the brave soldier?

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—A most important discovery has just been made in South America. It is that the great river Amazon has been found to be navigable from one end to the other; that, in fact, a new route has been opened between the Atlantic and Pacific. The Morona, a Peruvian steamer which was sent to explore the Amazon, has arrived at Mayro, about three hundred miles from Lima. The Morona navigated more than two thousand miles of the Amazon proper, and six hundred of the Yavyall and Pachitea rivers, which, until then, had been only Indian canoes. The country is, of course, inhabited only by savages, but it is of wonderful fertility.

It is little troubles that wear the heart out. It is easier to throw a bomb-shell a mile than a tenth—even with artillery.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian of the 15th.]

CAMP OF MANLY'S BATTERY, February 21, 1865.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in the Correspondence of the *Advocate* of the 14th inst., an article taken from your paper, under date of Capt. B. H. Manly, in which, after paying [illegible] a well deserved compliment, you say that this Battery is compdsed mostly of young men from the city of Raleigh; in saying that, you do great injustice to the counties of Edgecombe and Johnson, either of which has as good a right to claim this Battery as the city of Raleigh. For the information of your readers I will give you a short history of this Battery. It was organized in the Spring of '64, by the [illegible] Regiment, in the counties of Wake and Johnson. (After the first Maryland campaign Lloyd's Battery from the County of Edgecombe was disbanded, and 50 of its members were placed in this Battery by order of Gen. Lee.—For the information of the public generally, I send you a list of the number of men from the different counties. By publishing the above you will not only correct a mistake which the journals of your city very often make when speaking of this Battery, but will confer a favor upon many members of Manly's Battery.

The following is a correct list of the number of men from each county. The number accredited to Wake are exclusive of those furnished by the city of Raleigh. Respectfully,

B. H. M.

Edgecombe,	49
Johnson,	41
Wake,	29
City of Raleigh,	12
Others,	19

We thank our correspondent for the above information, and assure him we had no intention to do injustice to any member of the Battery, or to claim all its well earned honors for the city of Raleigh. We know that when the company was first formed most of its members came from this city and surrounding country; but we did not before know that any members from Lloyd's Battery were transferred to Manly's. We trust this explanation will be satisfactory.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian of the 15th.]

THE YANKEE RAID.

We gave in the last issue of the *Republican*, on Wednesday, a full and accurate account of the movements and doings of the Yankee raiders up to Tuesday night. At that time we reported them in camp on Tye river, some twenty-five miles distant from this city. On Wednesday morning the main body instead of advancing on this city, as nearly every one believed they would, left the Orange railroad and moved off towards James river, with the design, it is believed, of crossing at Bent creek, and striking the South-side railroad. At this place there is a bridge across the river, which was burned upon the approach of the enemy, and their design was thus frustrated. Here they commenced the work of destruction to the canal, which is reported to be very badly damaged from about twenty-five miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down towards Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed, and in several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be badly damaged, but as we have heard no definite statement of the extent of the injury to this important work, we prefer not to repeat the many idle reports in circulation.

The destruction to private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense. The people were stripped of horses, negroes and meat and bread, and many are left without a morsel of food.

From Tye river a small squad was sent up to Glasgow Station, to burn the depot at that place. They also came up as far as Buffalo river, one and a half miles from Amherst Court House, and destroyed both the railroad and county bridges across that stream.

We have no report of the enemy's route after leaving Columbia, but it was reported and believed yesterday that they had escaped to Grant's lines, north of the James, passing some distance from our lines around Richmond.

The force of the enemy was about 6000 strong, under the command of Sheridan.

THE ORANGE ROAD.

The enemy, in their late raid greatly damaged the Orange railroad, but the precise extent of injury to it has not yet been ascertained. For a distance of forty miles the Yankees careered over it unmolested, and, as far as we now know, without a shot being fired at them. Some eight or ten bridges we know were burned, as well as all the depots and water tanks on the road. It is reported also that eight or ten miles of the track were torn up.

It is a pity that this road, one of the best (if not the best) in the Confederacy, had not been better protected. We presume that the repairs to the road will be commenced at once, but with all the well known energy of the officers of the road, it will be sometime, probably sixty days or more, before the trains can run through to Charlottesville.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

AN ENTERTAINING BOOK.

In the absence of all military and other intelligence to give us materials for an editorial that would repay perusal, we will notice a publication that has just made its appearance, which will no doubt meet with a welcome reception. It is entitled: "*Observations in the North: Eight months in Prison and on Parole*—By EDWARD A. POLLARD." The name of the author is a sufficient guaranty of the merit of the work, which is written in an easy, graceful style, in the fashion of a diary, or journal of daily incidents, scenes and events, as they occurred in his experience, from the time he embarked on a blockade runner in the harbor of Wilmington, to the day of his return to Richmond from his captivity, embracing a period of eight months. We are kindly indebted to a friend for a copy of this publication, which we have read with much gratification. Every page of it is full of that kind of interest which is always imparted by well written narratives of the experiences of captives in war, for whom the public sympathies are always strongly enlisted and warmly manifested, whenever occasions are afforded for their being so. The steamer in which Mr. Pollard took passage for Nassau from Fort Fisher on his way to England, ran the blockade with complete success, and was one hundred and fifty miles out at sea, when she was unexpectedly overhauled by a Yankee cruiser and sent to Boston for adjudication. It was a lawless act, this capture, and a gross outrage upon the British flag, as Mr. Pollard clearly shows in his letters to Lord Lyons on the subject. But neither the Minister or his government signified the least concern about it, any more than about the numerous other outrages of the Yankees, which they had perpetrated. Mr. Pollard's sketches of his brief [illegible] in Fort Warren are graphic and interesting. The [illegible] will secure for them a wide circulation. He was at last paroled, and after a day and night's pleasant recreation in the "Hub of the Universe," which he mentions with much satisfaction, he proceeded to Brooklyn, where he spent [illegible]. He then went to Fortress Monroe, where he was pretty well treated for a few days, but was soon ordered into close and solitary confinement by General Grant, and accordingly consigned to one of the dismal cells of that loathsome, in which he remained incarcerated for several months, until at last he was liberated by General Butler, brought up to the Yankee lines around Richmond, where he remained a week, during which he had a brief but agreeable interview with Gen. Butler, and finally, on the 12th January last, was put on board a flag of truce boat and soon found himself once more in Richmond.

We should have stated that after reaching Fortress Monroe from Brooklyn, he was summoned to Butler's headquarters, near Bermuda Hundred, whither he was rapidly transferred, and where he passed a day with that somewhat celebrated personage. The chapter in which the circumstances of this visit are related is one of the most attractive in the volume. Butler is represented in much more favorable terms than the reader would expect, and from this recital of Mr. Pollard's account on the occasion not to have been destitute of certain redeeming traits of character. We should infer from the author's statements and remarks about him that he was a much better man morally than many, if not all, of the distinguished Generals of the Yankee army.—This is not a very high compliment either to the former or to the latter, but it is the best we can pay them at present. In all Mr. Pollard's dealings and interviews with Butler, he found him personally kind and true to his word, and this is certainly a creditable testimonial in his behalf.

In conclusion, we take pleasure in recommending this little volume to public favor, which it will no doubt readily command, without a word from us.

History will say of this struggle, that its proportions were the most gigantic ever witnessed on our planet in modern times. And it will speak truly. To us, who live upon the scene and take part in the drama, who count time by hours hours, not by figures on the dial, the grand scope of action is incomprehensible. We may measure the motion enacted around us, and treasure up the events which here and there record the progress of the war; but when we reach out the fingers of the mind to grasp it all, to give it shape and consistency, to fix circumstances, occasions and incidents in [illegible] as it were, a perfect whole with all its parts complete, the human intellect is staggered by the magnitude of the task. Select for an illustration any feature of the war and trace it from its origin onwards. The army from a handful—seven or eight thousand men—has numbered its millions. The navy, from a few wooden gun ships, has in four years, become a power that defies the world. The resources of the country—mines, manufactures, agriculture—the single item of the growth of corn, have all been developed and stimulated to an astonishing degree.

As the destruction of human life we stand aghast, yet but a fraction of the story of suffering and death has been told. Events move more rapidly than they can be recorded.

The tramp of armies which in Europe would make a continent tremble, are here almost unheard, and the lopping off of a limb, or the capture of a territory almost unfelt. So vast is our country that no single spasm shakes the whole. Decease in one portion of the system is counterbalanced by vigorous health in another, and a natural elasticity of nature constantly tends to preserve the national equilibrium. Even from a moral and political point of view, the spectacle of two people, who had lived as one, suddenly dissolving the family tie, and plunging into bloody strife with all the aids to mutual destruction which science and art, skill and experience can suggest, is an immense theme of itself. So there are many other fields of contemplation and study—Histories within Histories—each one, some day, to find its recording pen, but now as a sealed book to all. Not until a hundred writers have been at work gathering and arranging facts, describing scenes and relating experiences in every district, town and village of the Confederacy, will all be [illegible], and even then, it will be reserved for another generation of authors to make the summing up, and give to the world the story of the Southern revolution complete and consistent in all its parts. God grant that the crowning chapter may be the record of our independence!—*Daily South Carolinian.*

A THRILLING SCENE IN WISE'S BRIGADE.

An interesting scene occurred near the camp of the Wise Brigade a few days ago. Private John Dickerson, Company A, 59th Virginia regiment, had been sentenced to be shot. The day fixed for the execution was the 1st of March, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following particulars of the affair:

The prisoner was brought out to the lines. A detail of a lieutenant and six men was ordered. The officer was instructed not to have their pieces loaded, to blindfold the prisoner, and place him, standing ten paces in front of the firing party; a guard at five paces on each side; the men at shoulder arms.

Gen. Wise then addressed those of the brigade assembled:

Comrades! We are assembled to witness the execution of this prisoner for the crime of desertion.—It is painful to every good heart, and ought to touch and reform the worst. I am informed that a question has arisen, especially raised by one of the base wretches who deserted the picket line two nights ago, whether a deserter ought to be fired upon by his comrades. You now see what is the just sentence of the country by the judgment of a fair and honorable court martial. It is the sentence of law, and the law which condemns the deserter to death is in accordance with the universal and uniform sentiment of civilized or savage, in war. It is just, and called for by the moral sense of mankind, because it is necessary to the safety of the lives and liberty and defence of every people and of every army. Self-preservation demands it. And now, instead of pointing our guns at the foe in front, we have to turn their aim upon a wretch in the rear, who has basely deserted his country in her time of peril. And let me say to you then nothing could be more pernicious than to raise a question about the justice or humanity of firing upon a deserter. If any officer or private dares in future to raise or discuss that question in this brigade, I will, if brought to my knowledge, arrest and cause him to be tried for his life, and, in my judgment, he deserves to be shot.

Turning then to the prisoner, Gen. Wise addressed him as follows:

Private Dickerson—Your native State of Virginia, [illegible] a brutal foe, refusing to deny her rights, [illegible] her sovereignty and to enslave her people, called upon her sons to take up arms for her defence. You did not volunteer, so go to the camp, but remained at your home with your family and friends at home until the enemy forced your mother State, in which that home is protected, to compel, by an act of conscription, her unwilling and ungrateful sons to go to the front to assist her dutiful daughters. You, a young man, in good health, sound and vigorous, were one of the conscripts.—You were sent to the camp of instruction, were clothed, fed and armed, and then assigned to company A, 59th regiment of Virginia. With other conscripts, by order of your brigade commander, you were placed on light duty, such work as you were accustomed to, to cultivate vegetables for your comrades. You were in no danger, you broke no rest, you suffered no hardship, and were fed and clothed and cared for much better than the soldier on duty. From this state and condition, without ever fronting the foe, or marching far, or even standing guard, you deserted the standard of your country. A mother called to you, a son, for assistance against the outrages of ruffians, and you basely fled from the defence of her sacred person and honor. For that you have justly been sentenced to be shot, and we are now assembled to witness your execution. May God have mercy on your soul!

He then turned to the Lieutenant, and said: "Lieutenant, I turn the prisoner over to you."

The Lieutenant then proceeded: "Attention!" "Ready!"—paused and said—"Recover, arms!"

Affecting that there was some mistake, General Wise turned to the officer and commanded:

"Cease the execution. He deserved to die, but his country, in her magnanimous clemency, mercifully spares his forfeited life. By General Orders Nos. 2 and 4 the great and good Commander-in-Chief proclaims an amnesty by which this culprit, unworthy of mercy, is graciously pardoned. Unbind his eyes, release him and see that he is sent to his company."

An involuntary shout arose from the troops assembled, the prisoner rushed to General Wise, clasped him around the neck, and exclaimed: "Oh, General Wise, General Wise, I am so much obliged to you. I will stand by you as long as I live; I will never desert you again!"

The ceremony was impressive, and had a very good effect upon the brigade present and upon the prisoner.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

THE YANKEES IN CHARLOTTSVILLE.

The Yankees while in Charlottsville, started to publish a paper, and seized the old *Jeffersonian* office for the purpose. They christened the journal "*Third Cavalry Division Chronicle*," and the only copy issued is dated Monday, March 6th. The contents are very slim, as the Yankees had to move before they could get out a full sheet. In it appears Custer's official report of his captures on the 2nd instant. He claims to have eleven pieces of artillery, eight hundred horses and mules, and one hundred and twenty army wagons. On the 4th, he claims to have taken three more guns and destroyed four railroad bridges. Among the advertisements is one offering "Two Dollars Reward, Confederate Currency," for the whereabouts of "Jube, answering to the name of Early," and One Cent Reward for General Rosser.

One advertisement informs General Early that no more artillery horses in such bad order as those turned over to Sheridan at Cedar Creek and Waynesboro' will be received; another is signed "Jubal Early, commissary for General Sheridan's army," and calls for the people to furnish "donations" of provisions to Custer's division. The following is the contents of the poet's corner. It was cut off rather unexpectedly, as the Yankees had to leave before finishing it:

A kind friend has favored us with the following song, as sung by the Charlottesville Glee Club:

How do you like it as far as you've got?
Jefferson D, Jefferson D,
Are you glad you began it, or do you wish you had not?
Jefferson, Jefferson D.
People say, though of course I don't know that it's so,
That your spirits are getting decidedly low,
That you're sick and discouraged and don't know what,
But say though—do you like it as far as you've got.
Ho! Ho! Jefferson D,
Things look rather shaky now
'Twixt you and me.
You can't think how sorry I was when I heard,
Jefferson D, Jefferson D,
That your visit to Washington had been deferred,
Jefferson, Jefferson D,
But I hope you will find it convenient to come
When Abe and the rest of the boys are at home
And I trust you won't mind it, they're such a lot,
If they ask you how you like it as far as you've got.
Ho! Ho! Jefferson D.

(From the New York World.)

NEGROES NOT ALLOWED TO THE INAUGURATION BALL.

We call for the caream of Wendell Phillips, the thunders of Anna Dickinson, the tender complainings of Horace Greely, the *Independent* enfranchisenity of Tilton, and the Sunday evening curses of Beecher. All, all are needed. Oh for the hoar of Lloyd Garrison; oh for twenty minutes of Frederick Douglass. Is Parker Pillsbury asleep, and why is Henry J. Raymond dumb? Awake, awake, Republican sleepers; arise, Abolitionist sluggard, or be forever fallen!

The negro, without whom, as Greeley says, the republic cannot be saved; the negro, through whom and for whom, as Phillipps says, the country is to be saved, if saved; the negro, whom Tilton classes in a political trinity along with the white man and the Almighty, (Chief Justice Chase listening and applauding;) the negro, for whom, as Garrison says, this war is waged, hundreds of white men slaughtered, and thousands of millions of debt heaped up; the negro, the "colored Unionist," is to be excluded from the White House and Mr. Lincoln's inauguration ball. The edict has gone forth. It appeared in Forney's court journal yesterday, and lo! the earth delays to swallow up the traitors to liberty, freedom, the rights of man, humanity, and the progress of the age.

AFFAIRS AT NASSAU.—According to advices received at New York from Nassau, to the 20th February, there were then lying idle in her harbor, no less than thirty-five blockade runners—their occupation being gone. They represented altogether a capital of $15,000,000. A new Steamer, the *Fanny*, arrived out from England on the 19th, just in time to find that the business for which she was intended was at an end. A depression of trade corresponding to her late elation and buoyancy had commenced to settle down upon Nassau. Many of the vessels and people lately engaged in blockade running were leaving for Havana to search for new employment.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

The Local begs leave to say that he has nothing to say this morning. When one has nothing to say, it is the part of wisdom to say nothing.

ANDY JOHNSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HE THANKS GOD THAT HE IS A PLEBEIAN.

Mr. Johnson, before taking the oath of office made a short speech, which, as in the case of Mr. Hamlin, was nearly inaudible, owing to the want of order which prevailed among the women in the galleries. By the choice of the people, he said, he had been made presiding officer of this body, and in presenting himself here in obedience to the behests of the Constitution of the United States, it would, perhaps, not be out of place to remark just here what a striking thing the Constitution was. It was the Constitution of the people of the country, and under it, here to-day, before the American Senate, he felt that he was a man and an American citizen. He had a proud illustration of the fact that, under the Constitution, a man could rise from the ranks to occupy the second place in the gift of the American people and of the American government. Those of us who have labored our whole lives for the establishment of a free government knew how to cherish its great blessings. He would say to Senators and others before him—to the Supreme Court which sat before him, that they got all their power from the people of this country. Turning toward Mr. Chase, Mr. Johnson said: And your exaltation and position depends upon the people. Then turning toward the Cabinet, he said: And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary—(to a gentleman near by, sotto voice, Who is Secretary of the Navy? the person addressed replied in a whisper, Mr. Wells)—and to you, Mr. Secretary Wells, I would say, you all derive your power from the people. Mr. Johnson then remarked that the great element of vitality in this government was its nearness and proximity to the people. He wanted to say to all who heard him, in the face of the American people, that all power was derived from the people. He would say, in the hearing of the Foreign Ministers, for he was going to tell the truth here to-day, that he was a plebeian—he thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this nation that was beating to sustain Cabinet officials and the President of the United States. It was a strange occasion that called forth a plebeian like him to tell such things as these. Mr. Johnson next adverted to affairs in Tennessee, and the abolition of slavery there. He thanked God Tennessee was a State in the Union, and had never been out. The State government had been discontinued for a time—there had been an interregnum, a hiatus—but she had never been out of the Union. He stood here to-day as her representative. On this day she would elect a Governor and a Legislature, and she would very soon send Senators and members to Congress.

[Andy must have been somewhat befuddled—ED.]

[From the Danville (Va.) Register.]

The Bank of Virginia and Farmer's Bank are offering to redeem their issues in specie at the rate of six dollars of notes for one in coin. The notes of the Branches are redeemed at seven for one. There is no doubt that large amounts of the notes of these banks are now held by our enemies, and consequently they will draw the most of the gold from their vaults. So soon as the policy of the banks is known in New York and Baltimore, the notes will be forwarded through the lines and the coin will be shipped north.

The Danville Bank is redeeming its issues at eight for one, but this bank being of local reputation merely, it is not to be presumed that its notes have found their way into the enemy's country to any amount. The circulation has been confined mainly to Virginia and North Carolina.

The Legislature should long ago have passed some law protecting the stockholders of these banks, and relieving them from responsibility for outstanding notes, so that they would not have thought it necessary for their own protection to pay out coin for the redemption of their issues. Had the Legislature thus relieved the stockholders the gold in the vaults of the banks could now be used for some more profitable purpose than redeeming paper held by the public enemy.

ARMING THE NEGROES.—The bill for putting negroes in the army as soldiers has passed both Houses of Congress. In the Senate there was but one majority in favor of it. In the House the vote stood—ayes 40, nays 26. The provisions of the bill are as little objectionable, we presume, as they could well be made. The relation between master and slave is not touched in any particular, and the whole of that very delicate question is wisely left to the owners of slaves and to the respective States.

Great expectations are based on this measure by its friends, and we hope they may be fully realised. We confess, however, that we have the most serious doubts and misgivings upon the subject. Serious if not fatal divisions will be the result in some of the States, and in our opinion not a State in the Confederacy will respond to the law except, perhaps, Virginia. It would have been far better for the unity of our people, as well as for the strength of our armies, had the bill simply called for negroes to do the menial duties of the camp and of the field.—All that we can get could thus be fully and profitably employed, and no division of sentiment amongst us would have been the result. As it is, we fear for the consequences, and only hope that we may be mistaken in our views.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

INTERESTING ASSOCIATION.—We learn from the *Sentinel*, that a very interesting association has been organized in Richmond, for the issue and wide dissemination of brief publications calculated to instruct and animate the people and the army, and to foster the spirit required by the struggle in which we are engaged and the mighty stake involved.

On Tuesday evening, a large audience was addressed on the subject in the African Church. Rev. Dr. Burrows, who is President of the Publishing Association, explained the objects contemplated by it.—Hon. J. W. More, of Kentucky, then entertained the audience by a felicitous and truly patriotic address of some length, which was admirably received. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Edwards in an earnest commendation of the purposes of the Association and an urgent appeal to the support of the people.

Contributions being invited, a sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars was given by those present.

We are requested to say that liberal contributions are invited from all, everywhere, who are friendly to the object of the Association, as it is contemplated to operate on an extensive scale, and with all possible energy. Rev. Dr. Burrows is President of the Association, and Sam'l J. Harrison, Treasurer.

A GOOD ONE.—Belonging to the 5th Alabama Infantry was a Dutchman rejoicing in the pretty name of Jacob Schwartz. He was particularly fond of "hen fruit," and never failed to lay in a supply when opportunity offered. On one occasion he had secreted a dozen beneath the floor of his tent. Early in the morning he hastened to his treasure, and, instead of eggs, found a pole-cat snugly ensconced.—What next happened we will give you in Schwartz's own words:

"Von tam plack, vite striped, spotted puppy dog, come get under my tent, eat all my eggs, and my golly when I dries to drive him away he fling around mit me—phew? Stink more like ter devil—forty men could schmell more in a minute!"